

In order to determine whether there were any genes encoding THPO homologues located in close proximity to THPO, genomic DNA fragments from this region were identified and sequenced. Three P1 clones and one PAC clones (Genome Systems Inc., St. Louis, MO; cat. Nos. P1-2535 and PAC-6539) encompassing the THPO locus were isolated and a 140 kb region was sequenced using the ordered shotgun strategy (Chen et al., Genomics 17: 651-656 (1993)), coupled with a PCR-based gap filling approach. Analysis reveals that the region is gene-rich with four additional genes located very close to THPO: tumor necrosis factor-receptor type 1 associated protein 2 (TRAP2) and elongation initiation factor gamma (eIF4G) (eIF4g), chloride channel 2 (CLCN2) and RNA polymerase II subunit hRPB17. While no THPO homolog was found in the region, four novel genes have been predicted by computer-assisted gene detection (GRAIL)(Xu et al., Gen. Engin. 16: 241-253 (1994), the presence of CpG islands (Cross, S. and Bird, A., Curr. Opin. Genet. & Devel. 5: 109-314 (1995), and homology to known genes (as detected by WU-BLAST2.0)(Altschul and Gish, Methods Enzymol. 266: 460-480 (1996) (<http://blast.wustl.edu/blast/README.html>).--

The paragraph beginning at page 309, line 25, has been amended as follows:

--A cDNA isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA26832 (Figure 220; SEQ ID NO:516). The sequence of DNA26832 was then used to search expressed sequence tag (EST) databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266: 469-480 [1996]). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington Washington; <http://bezeman.mbt.washington.edu/phrapdocs/phrap.html>).--

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The paragraph beginning at page 317, line 17, has been amended as follows:

~~ABI DYE-primer™ ABI DYE-primer™~~ chemistry (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA; Cat. No.: 402112) was used to end-sequence the lambda and plasmid subclones. ~~ABI DYE-terminator™ ABI DYE-terminator™~~ chemistry (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, Cat. No: 403044) was used to sequence the PCR products with their respective PCR primers.